

WATTS—On Sunday, July 29, at his late wife's residence, Mrs. John Watts, mother of John, Joseph R. and William Watts, deceased, at 800 N. W. 1st St., between 1st and 2nd Sts., at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. J. H. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church, the remains of the late John Watts, aged 78 years, were interred in the cemetery at the residence of the late Mrs. Watts.

LOCAL NEWS.

Major George B. Burton has been appointed Inspector-General of this department.

Mr. Wm. Read of the Opera House, is said to have a whole lot of full of St. Josephs for this coming fall and winter.

Work on the Opera House will commence Monday. All the adobe are made and the material is on hand for going ahead and completing the building.

J. H. McQuibben, pump man on the S. P. at Maricopa, fell down the well yesterday and quite seriously but not fatally hurt. He was brought to the hospital here for medical treatment. Dr. Spencer has charge of the case and reports the man getting along nicely.

Among the list of sharpshooters in this department that qualified during the month of June, Capt. J. B. Kerr, of the 6th Cavalry, at 200 yards, 94 out of 100; at 300 yards, 93; at 400 yards, 90; at 500 yards, 87; at 600 yards, 85; at 700 yards, 81, which on the whole can be considered fairly good shooting.

The secret society that is reported to have black-balled the Star man, has been obliged to lay in an additional supply of the little "black kickers" as it is confidentially whispered "were not enough to go round," hence the squeal about "too many" secret societies in Tucson.

A rich strike has been made in the Butte mine owned by Mr. Wm. C. Brown, about three and a half miles southwest of Tucson, that is liable to create no little excitement hereabouts. The ledge is four feet wide and immensely high in grade. Specimens weighing 200 pounds that assay up into the thousands, are now on exhibition and can be seen at Congress Hall.

The Indian question appears to be far from settled. Word was received in Tucson last night that another band had left the reservation and gone down the Gila to Powell's old camp and had fired on the inmates. The Indians then escaped to the mountains and are believed to have joined the first band of renegades now supposed to be in the Tonto country.

Mr. L. D. Chilson, who is putting in a canal near Yuma, came in last evening. He has already acquired 50 acres of land, and has 50 acres planted in corn and Egyptian corn. Everything is growing fine. The country looks well. The thermometer ranged from 115 to 130 every day. This forced cessation of work, which will not be renewed till the weather gets cooler.

Word was received here yesterday from Casa Grande, Arizona, that the funeral services of Mrs. John C. Lee would take place in the afternoon. This was the first tidings of her death that had been received. Mrs. Lee was an elderly woman, loved and respected by all who knew her and the news of her death will be startling to her friends. She leaves a husband and several small children to mourn her loss. The sympathy of the entire community is with them.

Mr. W. L. Wheeler has among his large assortment of grapes, a few of the Hamberg variety, which weighed seven and one-half pounds, all perfect in mould and size, and yet parties who have never seen our variety of grapes, that Arizona soil is not suitable for the production of the grape, when, as a matter of fact, it is the natural home of the grape, and Mr. Wheeler is considered the best of authority on grape culture—Gazette.

Our government should take hints from other nations upon the irrigation problem. But for canals, reservoirs, wells, etc., one half of India would be desert, Spain would not be very productive, nor would Italy. The governments of the countries have expended millions of money in making them productive. There is here a wide field for our government to work in and now when the east is so crowded, people think it is the proper time for the government to take in and reclaim the so-called desert. With irrigation facilities, Arizona would speedily become the most fertile region of the world—Courier.

On Friday of last week, some Indian scouts attempted to arrest, at one of the camps on the San Carlos Reservation, a San Carlos Apache who had escaped from the Ignard house where he had been confined; being charged with murder. The scouts were fired on by the Indian, who they attempted to arrest, and some of his renegade friends, with the result that two of the scouts were wounded. Afterwards, the renegades wounded another scout, and then against whom they had a grudge, and made their escape. It was reported that about a dozen had gone on the war-path with the reservation, but this has not been verified, and it is generally believed that the renegades are lurking some where on the Reservation.

The reception given to Governor and Mrs. Stanford last evening at the residence of Mr. Sam Hughes was largely attended, nearly all the old and new friends of the Governor and Mrs. Stanford were present. The lawn adjacent to the house was beautifully illuminated by Chinese lanterns and presented an imposing appearance. Refreshments were served with a lavish hand and the three hours allotted to the reception passed most pleasantly. The Governor and Mrs. Stanford were the center of attraction, many old time friends and lots of new ones eagerly pressed forward to take them by the hands. Governor Stanford was among the very best governors Arizona ever had and the genuineness of Arizona's greatest evidence will be the strong bond which still remains upon the affections of the people.

Prof. Douglas and Mr. Willis Haynes left here for the San Pedro several days since. When they reached the river they found it running high and impossible to cross. In cautiously approaching the edge from the river bank he had reached, the horses were suddenly and could not be extricated till both gentlemen shed their clothes and took to the mud in the form. The horses were first unhitched and the bridge was then lifted and pulled for a hundred or more yards before the horses could be again put in. As this class of exercise was rather more than the strong bridge had bargained for they concluded to again head at 3 o'clock this morning.

Capt. Burgess and Mr. Simon Weiler returned from the Table Mountain Copper mine this morning after an absence of nearly two weeks. They report the drowning of a young Mexican by name of Andres Lopez in the San Pedro near Mammoth on Thursday last. It appears that there had been a horse race in the camp on the day previous, between a horse owned by Lopez and another owned by a man named Figueroa, the stake being the horses themselves and \$100—each. Lopez was beaten and endeavored to return across the river the morning following, when his horse threw him and he was drowned. Repeated efforts had been made to recover the body but up to the time of leaving they had not been successful. Lopez was mayordomo for Col. Bill Atchley and was well thought of.

SAN XAVIER.

A Brief Description of San Xavier School District No. 12, Pima Co., Ariz.

To THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

In order that the competition essays of Public School scholars on the different localities should be as complete and full as possible, I requested the teachers in such school districts where the scholars were incapable of writing an essay, to furnish the necessary description—the following is one of them:

CHARLES M. STRAUSS, Supt. of Pub. Instruction.

San Xavier, so named from the old mission of San Xavier, also written San Javier, and in either case pronounced San Baxeev—this mission was so called in honor of Saint Francis Xavier, a Jesuit priest, born in the Castle of S. J. de Espana, 1506, and died in 1552. There is another town in Sonora called San Xavier, and the one under consideration is distinguished as San Xavier del Bac.

LOCATION.

The school district comprises the entire Township 15 E. of range 13 North. The district school house is situated on a lot one square in Section 15, Township 15 E. of range 13, north of the Salt River meridian. It is about eight miles south of Tucson, one and one-half miles north of the San Xavier mission, and about half a mile from the middle of the northern boundary of the Papago reservation, on the west bank of the Santa Cruz river. The school stands midway from the two Mexican settlements—West or old Los Reales and E. or New Los Reales—are several Mexican farms on the west bank of the river, and the school house is a distance of about one-half mile to two miles. The Santa Cruz river runs to the south of the school house, and is about three miles from here, and water is brought from there by means of aqueducts and ditches, and the north of the reservation are supplied with water in that manner. The Santa Cruz (Holy Cross) river derives its name from its supposed origin near the pueblo of San Xavier, and the name of the river is also a corruption of the name of the town. The school is situated on the Santa Cruz river, and is about three miles from here, and water is brought from there by means of aqueducts and ditches, and the north of the reservation are supplied with water in that manner.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this district is less hot than that of Tucson, but equally dry. The altitude is about a hundred feet higher than Tucson. The thermometer kept at the extremes of the thermometer, the average rainfall. During my residence in Tucson since 1867, I have only witnessed three snow storms, 1867, 1880 and 1887, in Tucson or vicinity.

SUBSOIL.

To the south the Papago reservation extends to the Laguna (7) and is 9 miles wide. It contains a heavy growth of mesquite trees, good grass which affords good and abundant feed for the stock of the Papago Indians. Close to the Mission there are several small farms kept by the Indians, but these have been sold to the Papago Indians, and the school is situated on the Santa Cruz river, and is about three miles from here, and water is brought from there by means of aqueducts and ditches, and the north of the reservation are supplied with water in that manner.

The Papago Indians are a branch of the Pima Indians, they speak the same language, but are more nomadic and nomadic, Spain would not be very productive, nor would Italy. The governments of the countries have expended millions of money in making them productive. There is here a wide field for our government to work in and now when the east is so crowded, people think it is the proper time for the government to take in and reclaim the so-called desert. With irrigation facilities, Arizona would speedily become the most fertile region of the world—Courier.

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PRODUCTION.

The production of this district are barley, wheat, corn, and other crops. The soil is fertile and the climate is favorable for the growth of these crops. The Papago Indians are a branch of the Pima Indians, they speak the same language, but are more nomadic and nomadic, Spain would not be very productive, nor would Italy. The governments of the countries have expended millions of money in making them productive. There is here a wide field for our government to work in and now when the east is so crowded, people think it is the proper time for the government to take in and reclaim the so-called desert. With irrigation facilities, Arizona would speedily become the most fertile region of the world—Courier.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There is no other building of any importance in the district excepting the following: One school room 40x20 and 12 feet high inside; good French windows, double glass doors, and a small porch, thus affording sufficient light and ventilation, on roof and good 4 inch flooring. The school is built of adobe, and is a small room used as a store room. East of the school room and twenty feet from it is the residence of the teacher, built of adobe, and is a small room used as a store room. East of the school room and twenty feet from it is the residence of the teacher, built of adobe, and is a small room used as a store room.

VEGETATION.

The plants peculiar to southern Arizona grow in this district. The Sahuaro (pronounced Sah-wah-ro) which grows to a height of 30 feet, bears purple green, spined, stems from about 1 to 2 feet high to the bottom and also slightly to the top, puts out gigantic arms from main trunk resembling a candelabra. Fruit of the Sahuaro is a plum-shaped of purple color and ripens about June, is eaten by the Mexicans as taken from the plant or as jam which they keep to eat or sell in winter. The woody ribs of the Sahuaro are used for roofing adobe houses.

aid. Kino died in 1771. From the time of the death of Father Kino to 1793, three Padres, Yacobi Xavier, Father Juan Bautista Grueshoffer and Phillip Segesser, were sent to take charge of the Upper Pima missions. Segesser was placed in charge of San Xavier, he was succeeded by Padre Gaspar Miller, a Swiss priest (Jesuit). In 1796 Stiger went to San Ignacio as it appears that he was not very popular, as the Indian so-called tried to kill him. Francisco Paver was afterwards in charge of the Mission until 1797, the date of the revolt of the Indians who killed some priests and soldiers. Mission work was interrupted until 1797, the date of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico (June 24, 1767) at that time Alonso Epifanio was in charge of the San Xavier mission. After the expulsion of the Jesuits, the Franciscan priests took charge of the mission; the first padre of that order who was sent to San Xavier was Father Garces in 1798. During Garces' absence in California with Father Juan Diaz was entrusted with the administration of the Mission. Garces returned to Tucson in 1799, and died in 1802. There is another town in Sonora called San Xavier, and the one under consideration is distinguished as San Xavier del Bac.

THE NOPL.

Fricky pear, another species of the cactus family grows extensively in the desert and rocky hills and mesas (tablelands) fruit known as the "tuna" (two-inch) pear-shaped, very red, somewhat pointed, quite refreshing, full of very small thorns, leaves shaped like a painter's palette, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter, covered also with thorns. There are several varieties of the tuna—some attain a height of from 12 to 14 feet. The kind which grows in this part of the territory grows to a height of from 3 to 5 feet, and spreads out, covering a space sometimes to about 12 to 16 feet in diameter.

THE RHINOGA.

is one of the most valuable varieties of the cactus. It is commonly known as the "well of the desert" from the fact that by cutting out the centre of the plant in a bowl shape, the cavity will fill with a liquid which will quench the thirst of the prospector or traveler in the arid plains or hills. Its shape is cylindrical, size about 2 feet in diameter, and from 4 to 6 feet high, body filled with a sticky, but very refreshing liquid, from 2 to 4 inches—resembling a button-hole. The Mexican people manufacture a candy of the sticky juice of the rhinoga, and it is sold in the city of Tucson at 5 cents a cake. Fruit of this cactus is not used as food. The rhinoga is a variety of the cactus, the greatest nuisance of the thorny plants of this peculiarly thorny territory, grows to a height of from 3 to 5 feet, and spreads out, covering a space sometimes to about 12 to 16 feet in diameter. The kind which grows in this part of the territory grows to a height of from 3 to 5 feet, and spreads out, covering a space sometimes to about 12 to 16 feet in diameter.

THE COCTILO.

is a sort of hybrid plant, a mixture of the cactus and some other plant. The word coctilo (oh-ah-ah-ah) is the diminutive of coct (oh-ah-ah) pipe, and what a mouthful of it has been contained in the bark. It grows in clusters of straight pipes, tapering from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, and from 12 to 15 feet high. It bears a beautiful cluster of red flowers, which are not unlike those of the Sahuaro, but are covered with leaves close to the bark, and with close though not very sharp thorns. Used as a live fence, or as a hedge.

THE AMOLE.

or soap-wood in this district. There are two kinds, the one the root and the other the leaf, used as a soap. The root is used for washing wool or silk fabrics, and the leaf is used for washing wool or silk fabrics. The root is used for washing wool or silk fabrics, and the leaf is used for washing wool or silk fabrics. The root is used for washing wool or silk fabrics, and the leaf is used for washing wool or silk fabrics. The root is used for washing wool or silk fabrics, and the leaf is used for washing wool or silk fabrics.

THE MESQUIT.

mesquite, in the Ariz. language, is the word for the tree which grows in the territory. It furnishes the stock with good feed about August and September, and good shade from April to November. The tree is a small tree, about 10 to 15 feet high, and is covered with small, round, green leaves. The tree is a small tree, about 10 to 15 feet high, and is covered with small, round, green leaves. The tree is a small tree, about 10 to 15 feet high, and is covered with small, round, green leaves.

PALE VERDE.

Green Tree, also grows here; it does not grow much taller than 15 feet, and is covered with small, round, green leaves. The tree is a small tree, about 10 to 15 feet high, and is covered with small, round, green leaves. The tree is a small tree, about 10 to 15 feet high, and is covered with small, round, green leaves.

EARTHQUAKES.

Had one good shaking on Friday, May 30, 1887, the first one of which we have any record. All the above answers partially at least, questions called for in your circular.

ANIMALS.

The fox, wild cat, coyote or coyot in the Ariz. language, is perfectly at home in the neighborhood of San Xavier. Hares, cotton-tail rabbits, squirrels, gophers and rats are also quite numerous. An occasional badger is also seen. The badger is a small animal, about 10 to 15 feet high, and is covered with small, round, green leaves. The badger is a small animal, about 10 to 15 feet high, and is covered with small, round, green leaves.

What an I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unappetizing, indigestion, constipation, and a general feeling of uneasiness. A Bilious man is seldom a healthy man. Too frequently, alas, he has a "bilious" look, and his face is covered with a "bilious" look. The symptoms of Biliousness are unappetizing, indigestion, constipation, and a general feeling of uneasiness. A Bilious man is seldom a healthy man. Too frequently, alas, he has a "bilious" look, and his face is covered with a "bilious" look.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES M. STRAUSS, Teacher.

Schoolhouse, Tucson, Ariz., April 22, 1888.

A True Story of the Calumet and Hecla.

John Harrington was so lucky in the May drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Like the substantial matter of fact, he is a Calumet and Hecla miner. He is a Calumet and Hecla miner. He is a Calumet and Hecla miner. He is a Calumet and Hecla miner. He is a Calumet and Hecla miner.

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The Only Perfect Remedy.

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Washington Letter (From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1888.

Senator Hiseock has introduced a bill providing for the pensioning of all persons who served three months in the army or navy of the United States during the rebellion.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held at the residence of Senator Evans on Wednesday evening, at which it was definitely settled that a substitute for the Mills bill should be reported to the Senate tomorrow morning.

Under the provisions of the bill passed by the Senate for the relief of debtors in the late Freedmen's Bank, only the colored depositors will be passed by the Finance Committee. Mr. Spooner's amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for the refunding of the direct tax paid by the several States and Territories under the Act of August 5, 1862, is a measure of great importance.

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